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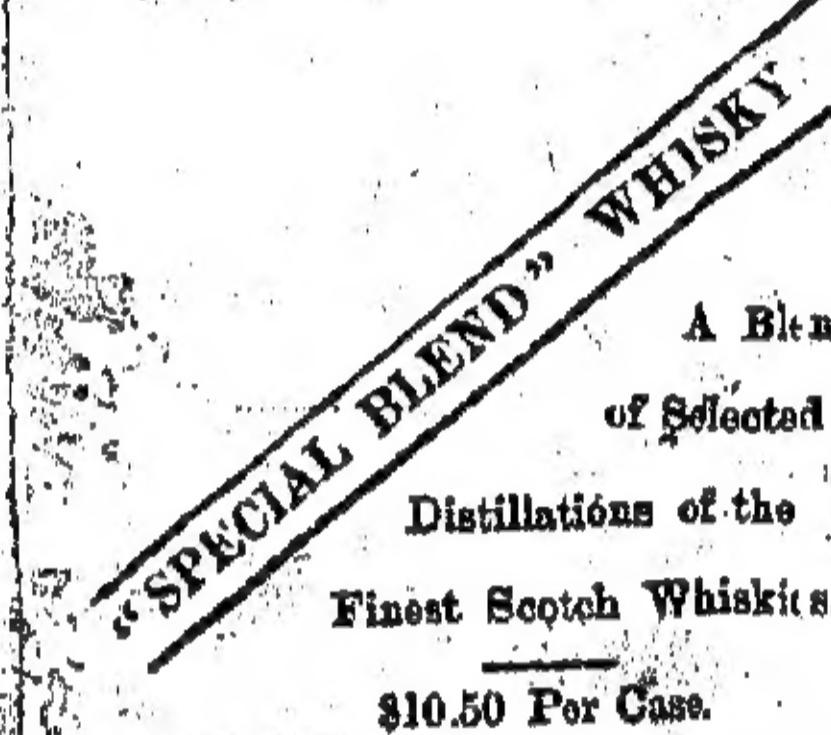
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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses  
with communications addressed to the Editor,  
at first publication, but as evidence of good faith  
all letters for publication should be written on  
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Anonymously signed communication that has  
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DEATH.  
On the 19th inst., at Hongkong, Maria Francisco,  
the dearly beloved wife of Alvaro G. da Rocha.  
The Funeral will pass the Monument to-morrow  
(Sunday), at 11.30 a.m. Friends are cordially  
invited to attend.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 21st, 1905.

ANXIETY as to the outcome of the peace conference is natural, and it is therefore natural that the newspapers and journals of the world should be unanimously trying to forecast the result, with somewhat bewildering effect upon their readers who try to follow all the reasons adduced why Japan should do so-and-so, and not otherwise. As a matter of sober fact, the best informed of all the writers are merely guessing. Absolute secrecy is essential if the plenipotentiaries are to carry out their instructions, so that they are unlikely to make any statement to anyone except such as are carefully calculated to create the impression desired. Obviously, if either side in such negotiations were to prematurely betray a disposition to yield points in order to arrive at a settlement, the settlement would not tend to develop favourably to the wishes of that side. Hence we find Russian opinion (or what does duty for it) expressed as an immovable fixture on certain subjects, and the policy so unyielding and unamenable as to be quite out of keeping with the situation we understand Russia to occupy. This has led to confident statements in the Press that there will be no settlement arrived at by the conference in America. That Japan has talked of an "irreducible minimum" to be

demanded, and Russia of a maximum of concession beyond which she will not go, seems quite sufficient to the unthinking to demonstrate the utter hopelessness of peace. Yet that is the only possible attitude of diplomacy in such a case, and signifies no more than the haggling of a Chinese tradesman and his experienced customer. Each is anxious to effect a deal, but the seller is afraid he may accept less than the bidder is willing to pay, and the latter is unwilling to pay more than he thinks the seller will accept. Imagine Russia as the purchaser of peace remarking audibly to a bystander that she will pay so much rather than go away without it, or Japan calling out that the price is so-and-so, but that rather than miss the sale she will take something less, and the folly of constructing prophetic reports on the material available becomes at once apparent. If, for instance, Mr. ALFRED STEAD, who has succeeded in persuading the editors of England that he is in the confidence of the Japanese government, were right in saying that Japan is "absolutely determined to insist on an indemnity of at least a hundred million pounds," there would be nothing for the conference to confer about. Because Russia has expressed, or had it expressed on her behalf, that she is equally determined not to pay an indemnity. If the entire proceedings at the conference up to date were to be reported fully, it would be found that there has been nothing said or decided of a nature to warrant the things that are being published, either optimistic or pessimistic. We are told by the all-knowing that Japan's "terms" are:—

"The absolute evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians, and the handing back of the provinces to China; the cession to Japan of the Russian lease of the Kwantung Peninsula, with possibly a reversal to the conditions of the peace terms after the Chinese War; the cession of the entire Manchurian railway to Japan, and its handing over to an international company, the Russo-Chinese Bank to be regarded as a Government concern, and all its concessions disallowed; a free hand for Japan in Korea, and no Russian interference; the transformation of Vladivostok into a commercial port, and the prohibition of dockyards or Naval stations in the Far East. The island of Sakhalin is to be ceded to Japan, together with fishing rights along the coast of the Ussuri Province and Kamtschatka. Russia must pay an indemnity of at least £100,000,000, and this sum may increase if the war be prolonged."

But that is better described as a price list only, and subject to revision. It is not even an authorised price list, because the handing back of Manchuria will presumably be done by the present holders, who are not Russian. When Dr. MORRISON informs the *Times* that "opinion in Peking grows stronger that a peace conference now is premature, that the spirit in

which Russia is entering the conference gives no indication of sincerity, but that manifestly she is endeavouring to gain time by means of an armistice," he makes confusion worse confounded. To begin with, we have it on the highest Japanese authority that Russia did not request an armistice, however much she might have wished for one. Then supposing it be possible for even so experienced and well informed a correspondent as Dr. MORRISON to say with any certainty what constitutes "opinion in Peking," which we doubt, it has to be remembered that such opinion is based on such assumption as the one he himself makes, that some sort of sincerity is to be looked for from either party to such negotiations. As was partly suggested by our trading analogy, there is no room for what he calls "sincerity." That both nations sincerely desire peace is not at all an unreasonable assumption to make; but to bring it about, in a manner congenial to either party, diplomacy (which is essentially insincerity) is necessary. Another journal remarks that "nothing appears more certain than that Russia was unwilling at first to enter upon a conference, and only consented out of regard for President ROOSEVELT." We are unable to understand how a nation's policy can be swayed by regard for even so great a man; and to us nothing appears more probable than that the Russian reluctance was simulated. Russia, according to all ordinary methods of viewing the progress of war, has been beaten; and whatever her mind may be as regards future reprisals, a long truce now cannot fail to be welcome to her. Even Japan, with whom all things have gone so well, would be glad to have a settlement. Russia, then, beaten but not admitting it, may fairly be supposed to enter into this conference with a sincere desire to reach some practical result. What has Russia to gain by a brief armistice? Certainly no permanent advantage such as a settlement on terms satisfactory to herself will afford. Assuming that her desire is for an immediate settlement, it is not her conduct consistent with that desire, and the desire to obtain the best

possible terms? So long as both sides want to settle, and there can be no doubt that they do, all firmness shown by one is calculated to induce weakness in the other. These seeming reluctances to negotiate, the pretended indifference to results, and the semi-official statements of what will and what will not be considered, are all part of a well understood game. It all began with bluffing. There has been a show of hands, and Russia's cards are not so good as those held by Japan. Now arises a dilemma unknown to poker players who play according to rules. The loser declines to pay. A gambling debt cannot be sued for. Japan cannot well go to the other player's house in St. Petersburg for the money. It looks very much as if Japan will have to be content with an i.o.u. and the honour of the game. There are all the elements for a compromise. Looking on, we feel that Japan deserves more than she seems likely to get, and between our sense of justice and our desire for peace, we are somewhat at a loss. We can but hope that the conference may satisfy both wants in some way. The observations we have been lightly touching upon, so far as they tend to rob us of that hope, are disagreeable so long as they have weight. We have tried to show that they have not, and that it is useless to consider anything beyond trustworthy reports of actual conference results. Results so far, although meagre, encourage us to go on hoping.

Before the removal of plants purchased or borrowed from the Botanical Gardens, payment for same must, in future, first be made in cash.

The trial of Aaron Ellis for the manslaughter of Gunner Sampson, R.G.A., at Battersea Path, will open on Wednesday at the Criminal Sessions.

A coolie was taken to the Hospital yesterday with a fractured skull. He had jumped from a veranda in a late loading off Lyndhurst Terrace.

A Chinese woman is in the Hospital with severe knife wounds on the neck and face. The attack took place at Shunkwan, and her assailant was not caught.

It is reported that the directors of the Hongkong Cotton Company are about to decree a ten per cent dividend, and to carry a large sum to reserve.

Beginning yesterday (Sunday) the duty of policing the Hospital Ship *Mercator* will be performed by the Royal Garrison Artillery and 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment in alternates, commanding with the Royal Garrison Artillery. Strength ..... 1 N.C.O., 3 Men.

Ships, junks and other vessels should note that on Monday, the 29th instant, weather permitting, gun practice will be carried out by the Military authorities from Lymington, West Battery, towards the entrance to Junk Bay, at ranges of 600 to 4,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 and finishing at 11 a.m. Masters are warned to keep clear of the range.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace will be held on Monday next to consider applications from Mrs. Oliver for permission to remove the license of the New Traveller's Hotel from Nos. 72 and 74 to No. 64 Queen's Road Central, during the reconstruction of the former premises, and from I. F. Saavedra for permission to transfer his adjacent license of the Hotel Baltimore unto M. Kossack.

At the Police Court, on Saturday, the chief saloon boy of the *Empress of India* was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazlewood with the larceny of a diamond brooch and a diamond pin valued at \$700, the property of a passenger. The jewellery was stolen on the 20th June, the day before the steamer left here, and the master was reported to the police on the arrival of the *Attician*. Descriptions of the stolen articles were supplied to the local pawnshops, and when the rogue attempted to pawn the brooch at a shop in Queen's Road he was given in charge. He informed His Worship that he purchased the brooch in Seattle for \$3, but Mr. Hazlewood did not believe this and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## A LOCAL EXHIBITION.

It is notified in the current Government Gazette that an exhibition of flowers, vegetables, fruits and preserves will be held in the Public Gardens about the middle of February, 1906, in which residents and others are invited to exhibit. Further particulars will be published later.

## THE CIRCUS.

Another crowded tent of youngsters and their parents, or adult custodians, attended at the Matinees on Saturday afternoon, and the same programme met with the usual success. The trapeze, and the various animal acts appeared to be the principal attractions for the young ones. There is no doubt that the show is winning laurels and gaining popularity in this colony. To-night there will be an entire change of programme, when we understand some startling novelties are to be presented. To-morrow evening, the 22nd instant, H. E. the Governor and a large and fashionable audience are expected to be present.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 19th August.  
The Fisheries Clause has been agreed to, and the Conference adjourned until Tuesday.

## ANOTHER RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, 19th August.  
The Tsar's Manifesto, granting a constitution, has been published.

## THE BOYCOTT.

LONDON, 19th August.  
Mr. CONGER, formerly American Minister at Peking, has been ordered to return to China, to give Minister Rockhill the benefit of his experience in dealing with the boycott.

## [REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, 17th August.  
The Sultan of Morocco has rejected the French Minister's demand to release an Algerian chief brought to Fez in chains, and serious developments are possible.

## RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN.

LONDON, 17th August.  
An Imperial decree authorizes the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of 200,000,000 roubles at 5 per cent.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 17th August.  
The Conference has agreed on articles Nos. 7 and 8 in reference to the Chinese railway, with the exception of one point which requires elaborating.

Yesterday the Conference discussed the indemnity article, and failing to agree, it was temporarily laid aside, the Conference proceeding to discuss the surrender of the interred warships.

Russia by accepting articles 7 and 8, surrenders every vestige of ambition in Manchuria, closes the door to the ice-free port of Dalney, upon which she has spent millions, and retains only a non-military line connecting her European possessions with Pacific maritime provinces.

LONDON, 18th August.  
The Plenipotentiaries cannot agree on article No. 10, concerning the disposal of the interred warships and this article has been shelved, as also article No. 11 referring to the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East. The consideration of the latter article will be resumed to-day.

LATER.  
A prolonged conference of the entire Russian Mission began at midnight. It is stated that there is some disagreement concerning what Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise.

MR. CONGER RETURNING.

LONDON, 18th August.  
Mr. CONGER, formerly American Minister in Peking, is returning to China to endeavour to remove the anti-American boycott.

## EUSSIA.

LONDON, 18th August.  
The Tsar has issued a manifesto to be read in all the churches granting a constitution. His Majesty hopes that the new Assembly will meet not later than the middle of January next. The Manifesto confers on the Assembly a certain amount of legislative power and financial control, but many restrictions of autocratic power are remaining unchanged, and the Council of the Empire will practically exercise the functions of the Senate.

## RICSHA COOLIE'S STRANGE DEATH.

The *Tientsin Times* of the 5th inst. says:—A pathetic accident occurred on the Bund on Thursday as the *Ziping* was coming to her berth. When she blew her horn the noise roused a ricksha coolie who was sleeping sound asleep in his ricksha, facing the river and not far from its edge. From force of habit the man, who had probably been waiting for the steamer to arrive when he dropped off to sleep, caught up the shafts and dashed straight forward without in the least taking in his position, with the result that he and his ricksha went clean over into the river. The accident was witnessed by a number of persons on board, amongst whom the greatest concern was felt at the tragic fate of the poor man. We have often seen precisely the same mechanical dash made by a walking coolie on the stands, and it is surprising that more accidents do not occur in consequence. We have heard that there is a regulation to discourage these promiscuous numbers, but it is difficult to provide that a weary man shall keep always on the alert.

With commendable promptitude the Municipal police had three sets of grapping irons dragging the river within a few minutes of the accident, but although they continued their search for two hours nothing was found of the body. A theory has been expressed which has considerable recommendation, that the coolie and his ricksha were sucked under the flat bottom of the *Ziping*, and when she moves the man may rise to the surface if not pinned down by the vehicle.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The eightieth ordinary half-yearly meeting of this Corporation was held at the City Hall on Saturday at noon. There were present Messrs. H. W. Slade (Chairman), A. Haupt, E. Goetz, G. H. Medhurst, A. J. Raymond, E. Shellim, F. Salinger, H. Schubard, N. A. Siebs, Hon. M. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. R. Shewan (Directors), Mr. J. R. M. Smith (Chief Manager), Hon. Mr. G. Stewart, Messrs. H. H. Nemec, J. C. Peter, A. V. Apac, N. J. Stubb, O. V. van Heyde, R. R. Hynd, C. J. Goncalves, J. A. Chinoy, H. N. Mody, E. George, G. Murray Bain, D. D. Gaider, J. Orange, J. A. Jupp, W. H. Potts, W. H. Gaskell, A. G. Wood, W. A. Cruickshank, F. D. Goddard, W. H. Purcell, W. H. Wickham, Dr. Noble, P. C. Potts, W. J. Saunders, J. Barton, J. R. Michael, S. J. Michael, G. L. Toulin, E. S. Kadoura, C. W. May, Wong Leung Hin, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shin and Ho Kom Tung.

The Chief Manager read the notices convening the meeting and the CHAIRMAN read the report, after which he said—Gentlemen—

It gives your directors great pleasure to come before you with another good

report of six months' working of the Bank.

I feel sure that the report which I have just read

will be considered satisfactory, and I trust the distribution of profits which we recommend will also receive your approval. From the statement

of accounts which has been in your hands for some time, you will have seen that, in addition to placing \$50,000 to the silver reserve, raising

some \$2 less in excess of last half year, we pro-

pose on this occasion, to pay dividend of

\$1.15 per share, being an increase of \$0.15 on

the dividend which you have regularly received

for the past six and a half years. At first

sight it appears that there is no large increase

but it amounts to £49,000 a year, and in per-

centage you will find that at present exchange

it represents fully 4 per cent. p.a. on the capital,

which I think you will admit is a very substan-

tial addition to our dividend. Your directors

fully recognize, as I am sure you must all do,

the inadvisability of raising the dividend

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

CANTON, 19th August.

Recently, robberies committed by house servants have been of frequent occurrence on the Shamian. It is said that the firm of Messrs. Carlowitz have complained of three robberies perpetrated on their premises during the current year, and valuable articles such as a gold watch and chain, costly rings etc., were reported to have been lost. A few days ago a meeting of the Consular Body was held to consider what precautions could be taken to prevent repetitions of these most annoying practices of servants.

Yesterday I was informed that at the meeting it was decided to issue notifications to all residents on the Shamian requesting them to furnish in copies the number of Chinese servants in their employ with their names and addresses to their respective consuls. Two copies will be deposited with the Police Stations (i.e.) one for the British, and the other for the French, and the remaining copy to be lodged at the Consulate. So far I have not as yet seen the notification which I am told, has already been sent out by the H. B. M. Consul General. I presume it will be presented in due course.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Tin Pak Magistrate Chan Pak Hau has been appointed Acting Nau Hoi Magistrate by Viceroy Shum. Woo Ming Poon, the present Nau Hoi, has been promoted to a higher position.

Viceroy Shum has received telegraphic instructions from Peking to appoint Ng Wing to be Tsoofai of Wu Chau Chin, Chang and Ka Ling Chau. He is said to be one of the Empress Dowager's favourites and has had very rapid promotions. During the Boxer Troubles he was only an acting magistrate in a small town up north and was said to have rendered valuable services to the Empress Dowager while she was en route to Nanking. Sham Cheun Yee, the present Tsoofai of the above places, has been ordered to take up the Tsoofai's position of Ko Chan Lui Chan and Yeung Kong.

## RISING IN WAI CHAU.

Viceroy Shum has despatched Acting Admiral Li Tsun with seven hundred braves to suppress the insurrection in Wai Chau. It is said that the rising was attributed to one of the notorious rebel Chiefs named Wong Wo Shun who joined the bandits of that District about two months ago.

## BOAT GUARD INCREASED.

I hear that several hundred recruits have been enlisted to the Viceroy's bodyguard. It is said that they were all picked men recruited from the various parts of the Kwangtung Province. These men have been divided into four divisions—numbering, from one to four. Tsoofai Li Cham, Yin has been appointed by the Viceroy to take command of them.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE U.S.S. "CALLAO'S" ALLEGED EXPERIENCES AT WUCHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR—I observed with some surprise that in your morning paper of 17th August, under the head of "Canton, from our own Correspondent," you published an account saying that the U.S.S. Callao had been refused provisions and supplies at Wuchow. I wish to first call your attention to the fact that this report is entirely false. The U.S.S. Callao was received at Wuchow with every courtesy. Everything was quiet and peaceful, and the ship had not been at anchor an hour, before a comrade was off to the ship to sell-such stores as were required. The Callao had, however, laid in supplies for a week before leaving Hongkong, and those offered were not needed or taken. The fact remains, however, that supplies were not refused and every opportunity was extended to obtain them that would be given to any man-of-war.

I must respectfully point out to you the seriousness of publishing such a false report, for surely the Press does not publish anything sent to it without some foundation for its truth. The present boycott has assumed a serious aspect and threatens the interests of not only Americans but also all foreigners in Southern China, and it would be unfortunate, indeed, if the Chinese merchants can learn from the Hongkong Press how to further impede the progress of American interests in China.

Although such a thing has never been experienced, and I doubt if it has ever been thought of—the Callao might be refused supplies in future—by Chinese merchants who obtained their idea from the account in the Press of August 17th. Such an act would, however, be a direct violation of Treaty—and would be readily dealt with. The various reports of serious troubles in Wuchow were alike in being absolutely without foundation, and I sincerely trust that similarly unfortunate occurrences will not appear in the columns of the press—unless there is some degree of truth connected with it, and I trust that I shall not be compelled to go further into the matter.—Very respectfully,

R. W. HENDERSON,  
Lieut. Comdg. U.S.S. Callao.

Canton, 19th August.

We unreservedly accept Lieut. Henderson's contradiction, on the ground that he was present at Wuchow, and our correspondent was not. His remark about the Press publishing the statement "without some foundation for its truth" is untrue, and, indeed, is obviously unjust when our correspondent's note is re-read. He wrote: "From inquiries made, I hear &c., thus indicating the nature of his 'foundation.' If the gallant officer will interrogate his own crew, he may arrive at an idea of the difficulty of answering Pilate's query, 'What is truth?'—Ed.

## SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 19th August.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE SIR F. T. PIAGG (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## WILFUL MURDER.

The hearing of the charge against Cheung Fot, of colonially, wilfully and with malice aforethought, killing and murdering Shek Kan at Shaukiwan on the 29th June, was continued. The Attorney-General prosecuted and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) defended the prisoner.

The case for the Crown having closed, Mr. Calthrop addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. He said—May it please Your Lordship and gentlemen of the Jury. In addressing you once more I feel it necessary to go through as shortly as possible the evidence adduced on behalf of the Crown in order to convict the prisoner. During last year the prisoner became acquainted with the deceased. He knew her and her mother. In January of this year it is said that he went to the house on several occasions and asked the mother to let the daughter live with him. The mother is positively certain that—on each occasion when the girl refused accused threatened her. Then she went on to say that on account of these threats her daughter ceased to carry on her occupation as a boatwoman from January until the 17th June, three days before she met her death. Now gentlemen, it is an extraordinary thing that when the life of this woman's daughter was threatened, in the way it was said to have been threatened, that as far as we know she never made any communication to anyone. She was living there with her husband; you say him in the box. He is a man who should certainly be able to deal with anyone with a physique like the prisoner. The mother never made any communication whatever to him about this man threatening her daughter; although she is positively certain he threatened her three times. Not only did she make no communication to the husband, but she did not even take the trouble to find out what the man's occupation was, where he lived, or who was his master. Gentlemen! Is it possible? Is it probable? Can you believe that the woman would not have taken the trouble to find out what the man was, whom he lied, who his master was, and would not have made some communication, at any rate, to her husband about the matter? She says that from January to 17th June she did not see the man so often. She also is quite certain that during that period her daughter did not go out to ply her boat either in the day time or at night. It is clear that this is not true. The next witness who was called knew this woman perfectly well, and also the daughter. She tells you that she saw the daughter on several occasions in this Chinese year, that is after the 4th February, carrying on her business as a boatwoman in the day time and also at night. We can only infer from that, that after all this threat was not made at all. The woman had, however, to bring some evidence to substantiate the theory she had put up, and which was put forward by the prosecution, that the prisoner murdered the deceased out of jealousy. We know it is absolutely untrue. As to the woman called next, Yan Tai, she knew the deceased quite well, and was quite sure she had seen her carrying on her business on the water: she says she saw the prisoner with the girl in the same boat, sometimes in the day time and sometimes at night, although it is just as probable it was somebody else who resembled him. After the death of the girl she came to the conclusion that the man she had seen on previous occasions with the deceased was the prisoner, although it was admitted by the mother that the girl had never gone out with him in the boat after January, and this fact is corroborated by the statement of the prisoner. On the night of the murder there were a good many people down at the wharf, and of the thousand she saw, she identified the prisoner as one. I submit she made a mistake, and that the person she did see get into the boat was the person who on previous occasions she had mistaken for the prisoner. The witness who found the body said a piece of tape was tied round the mouth, which he did not touch. When Inspector Robertson was called, he said this tape was used as a gag. If a person was going to use it as a gag he would require to tie it very tightly to have any effect whatever. In the water the tape would increase in tightness, and some mark would have been made on the girl's features. Is there any evidence at all to show that the woman did meet her death by violence. Inspector Robertson, who has had very considerable experience in finding bodies drowned in the harbour, says there was absolutely no mark on the girl. Is it to be believed that this young woman would not have struggled, and that there would not have been some marks on her to prove the theory put forth? On the night the boat was found a witness said there was a considerable quantity of blood on the hatchet, but the priest who gave evidence said he did not see any. It was a bright moonlight night, and if there had been any blood he must have seen it. That evidence alone proves that the boat the woman saw was not the one in which deceased met her death. I think on the evidence of the prosecution I am entitled to ask you to come to a verdict of not guilty. How can anybody's life be safe if a man is to be found guilty on such slender evidence as this? What the prisoner set up in defence on the very day of his arrest he has consistently adhered to, and his master corroborates his statement that he was lying ill in a shed. The prosecution knew this alibi was going to be set up, and now it is assumed that they were taken by

surprise. The police never took the trouble to find out whether the man was ill or not, as stated. And now, gentlemen, it will be your responsibility to consider these facts fairly. You will have to consider whether you are going to believe in the speculative theories and extremely doubtful identifications of the prosecution, and whether you are going to believe that those are to be believed rather than the plain straightforward, and as I submit to you, conclusive evidence which I have brought home to you on behalf of the prisoner.

His Lordship then addressed the jurors at length on the salient facts and discrepancies in the statements made by different witnesses, remarking that human nature was rather difficult to please on the subject of truth. If they presumed that there were three people in the boat together, the more fact that one of the parties was found dead and drowned sometime afterwards would not be sufficient proof of homicide. It would not shift the burden of guilt from the prisoner, but would be consistent with accidental death, suicide or homicide. Speaking of the piece of tape found round the girl's mouth. His Lordship thought the jury would have no difficulty in taking that to be conclusive evidence that there was homicide. He regretted that a more searching scientific examination of the body of the deceased had not been made, and in conclusion said the gentlemen of the jury had first to decide whether there was homicide, and secondly whether the prisoner was one of the three men in the boat. If they believed he was one of the three, then they must find him guilty.

The jury retired for about 20 minutes, and on re-entering their box returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

## QUAINT JUSTICE AT SINGAPORE.

The Singapore Free Press of the 11th instant reports—Before Mr. Marriott yesterday afternoon a Chinaman and his wife were charged with the theft of nine ducks, on the 2nd inst.

The prosecutor, who was a woman, said that at 11 a.m. on the 2nd instant she called her ducks to feed them but they did not come. She made a search and found the ducks in the defendant's house. She identified the ducks by holes in the webs of their feet. She would swear they were hers.

The female defendant also swore the ducks were hers, saying she lost them on 30th July and recovered them in the swamp at the back of the house on the second.

As both women claimed the ducks Mr. Marriott suggested that they should adjourn to the Court compound to see which the ducks would follow.

This test was agreed to, and adjourned much amusement the birds were trundled out of the basket they were in. Both women then called to them coaxingly and after some hesitation the ducks waddled to the female defendant and followed her.

The defendants were then acquitted and given the ducks.

## THE WELSH COALFIELDS.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASE.

The statement made in the Daily Telegraph on July 15 that the Whitworth estate, near Neath, under which lie several valuable seams of coal, had been purchased by a German syndicate, has caused considerable sensation in Cardiff. No definite information can be obtained at Cardiff with regard to the actual purchase of the estate, but it has been ascertained on reliable authority that the estate has been in the market for some time, and that a week ago a German engineer was at Cardiff making inquiries on the subject.

The Whitworth estate is between Neath and Aberavon, and the minerals lie mainly under the mountain which divides the Neath valley from the Gwyr valley. The property was held by Messrs. Lancaster, Spur & Co., who worked the upper seams from levels at Florydwell, but four or five years ago that firm disposed of their "take" to Mr. Henderson. Lettely the property has been again in the market, and endeavours were made to form a syndicate in South Wales in order that sinkings to the lower seams (believed to be of good quality) should be undertaken. The South Wales Mineral Railway transports the coal, and Port Talbot Dock is the nearest point of shipment by transfer to the dock company's own line. Last Saturday week a party of foreigners visited the Mynydd Llantwit, the New Forest, the Avon, Merthyr, and the Cwm Penmachno collieries, all believed to be on the Whitworth estate. The party went underground and made a careful examination of the workings.

Professor Galloway, of Cardiff, who is one of the mining engineers reported to have made an examination of the estate on behalf of the German syndicate, in the course of conversation on Saturday said: "I reported on the property a couple of years ago, and can confirm the statement to the measurements. I know nothing about the present purchase. There are no sinkings on the property at the present time, only some drifts and levels to the upper seams. There are quite half a dozen of these owned by local firms. It would take three years to sink to the coal seams."

HOW MONEY-LENDERS CAN EVADE THE LAW.

In an article on Working-Class Money-Lenders, in Chamber's Journal for July, Mr. William Dixie shows how usurers can manage to evade the law, the female money-lender being quite as successful as the male. The following case occurred at Liverpool:

The worthy dame in question was a fishmonger. One of the conditions on which she lent money, was that the applicant for a shilling loan was compelled to take also a shilling's worth of fish, thus owing the money-lender two shillings. The actual value of the fish received, however, never exceeded eightpence or ninepence, whilst if quality was taken into account, they were seldom worth so much.

If a loan was applied for on Friday, and the applicant did not want fish, the money was given on condition that it was paid back at the rate of one shilling and two pence per shilling on the following day. On all other days, however, the borrower was always compelled to take the fish, which, according to one statement made at a public inquiry, "was sometimes so bad that they had to be thrown away."

Here, it will be observed, the exorbitant profit on the fish takes the place of interest. In a legal sense, the money was lent without fee or reward, but the victims of the system knew well that, by being compelled to pay an oppressive price for fish that they did not want, the money-lender received a substantial return on the various sums which she advanced.

## THE SALVATION ARMY AS COLONISER.

The Review of Reviews' interviewer writes:—

"Keep your eye on Booth Tucker," said Lord Grey to me just before his departure for Canada. "That man has a born genius for colonization." So when Mr. Rider Haggard's Report on the Salvation Army colonies came out I telephoned to headquarters, and in a few minutes Commander Booth Tucker—grayer than when I first met him fifteen years ago, and writer, but milder and riper, and more genial than ever—came in to the sanctum at Morley House.

"I congratulate you, Commander," I exclaimed, upon the first-class certificate which Commissioner Rider Haggard has granted the Salvation Army as a colonizing agency.

"It's very good, isn't it?" said the Commander simply. "You see, Mr. Haggard took pains to see things for himself. He brought the eye of the practised expert to bear upon things as they actually are; he took no end of trouble, and you see the result. I travelled with him over part of the ground, and I must say I was immensely impressed with his careful and exhaustive method of examination. Nothing seemed to escape him. No detail was too trivial pleased that, as the result of all that, he should have declared that the Empire could not do better than entrust us with the work."

"Then you saw a good deal of Mr. Haggard?"

"I think that he has drawn up the first definite business-like proposal for dealing on a large and scientific basis with the most serious problem of the day."

"Yes, but he imposes a tremendous responsibility upon the Army?"

"To which the Army is prepared to respond," said the Commander. "We are prepared to undertake to any extent that is humanly possible the application of the scheme, both in selecting suitable immigrants here and in placing them on the land. We are prepared loyally to work with the Imperial and Colonial authorities in charging them solely actual salaries and out-of-pocket expenses."

"Bowdow! Bowdow!" I cried. "It is Constantine's fatal怠慢 over again. The Church is alienating its State, and the State is alienating the Church."

"No such thing," said Mr. Booth Tucker. "To act on that objection would be to subject the Salvation Army to a positive civil disability by refusing to allow its members to undertake to perform a secular service to the State because they belong to a particular religious organisation. We shall not receive a red cent for religion or for the souls of men. Only we do not see why you should grudge us out-of-pocket expenses for time and labour spent on the saving of their bodies."

"Do you mean to say that you would not be just like every other religious body that can get State support, viz., use its official connection to the advantage of its religious creed?"

"Deeds speak louder than words," said the Commander. "We have 11,000 persons in our social institutions in the United States. Many of these are Catholics. Most of the others are nonconformists. Not a priest nor a frothinker has ever complained that we have brought any pressure to bear upon any body to join the Salvation Army. The pressure we do bring to bear upon them is to do right and to live according to their conscience."

"Well, that's a good showing," I said. "Now to turn to another side of the subject. Are there enough people ready to go out to the colonies if this scheme is put through?"

"I think that there are five millions, say a million families in this country, who would go tomorrow if the way was clear. They would be missed here; they would all be in measurably better off over yonder. Of course I do not propose even to try to take any such number. We are sending over 3,000 a year already, off our own bat. And it is much better to begin on a small scale."

"How do your immigrants turn out?"

"Very well, indeed. We have a very small percentage of failures. And I shall perhaps surprise you when I say that our experience goes to show that the man without money makes a better average colonist and a better average settler than the man with money."

"But is that true of city people? Would they go to the land?"

"Most of our colonists in America are people taken from San Francisco and Chicago. The people of the cities are hanging on for the opportunity of getting out of it. They are discovering there are no homes in the slums. And domestic homicide. There are thousands who are wanting to get back into the country."

"And they can work?"

"Yes, those who did not know a plough from a harrow have done very well. We plant an oxen-headed man as a man-setter and object lesson in the midst of a number of others. They soon learn."

"What, in a nutshell, is the formula of colonization?"

"The landless man to the waste land. By means of the waste land on the waste land by means of the waste capital, and thus convert this trinity of waste into a unity of production, convert misery into prosperity, and regenerate Society by renewing the health, the vitality, and the energy of our people."

"And that can be done?"

"Yes, under leadership. We said we could do it when the General published 'In Darkest England' fifteen years ago. You have now the unanimous admission of everybody in the New World, from President Roosevelt and Lord Grey downwards, that we have, indeed, found 'The Way Out.'

HONGKONG SHIP LOST.

## PART CREW AT MANILA.

The Cables of the 16th inst. report:—Yesterday morning about two o'clock a ship's yawl carrying the mate and four men of the crew of the British bark West York pulled up to the wharf in front of the captain of the port's and the mate reported that he came from the island of bark. The boat's crew showed the effects of the terrible physical and mental strain they had undergone during the five days of hardship and privation passed by them in an open boat.

The mate's story was, that about three o'clock of the morning of the 17th July the West York struck a trifling reef off Flat Island, 11.02 N. and 115.41 E. latitude, longitude N. 115.41 E. about 300 miles to the southwest of Palawan. This coral island, or rather islet, typifies the thousand and one islands that fringe the various islands of the archipelago.

The next day she went to pieces and is a total loss. The West York iron bark, 309

tons belonging to the Hongkong Shipping and Trading Co., left Hongkong in ballast for Bogen, North Borneo. She was offered by an American captain, Foster, of Honolulu, and mate, Patterson, a Glasgow Scotchman. Her crew was composed of 12 men, Filipinos and Japs. Heavy weather was encountered, and by July 12 had become so thick that it was impossible to take observations, and this kept up until the morning of the 17th, the vessel riding right into the teeth of a terrific

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FAIRALL &amp; CO.

WE are now showing  
SMART RAINCOATS  
New Shapes & Styles;  
NEW DRESS LINENS,  
SUMMER VOILES, &c.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1932]

FOR SALE.

THE COTTAGE, BARKER ROAD.  
Apply to—  
E. A. RAM,  
17, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1933]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites applications for the post of COMPRADORE to an old and well-established Bank. Applications to be in writing and to state qualifications and age of applicant. The highest references required.

No one need apply unless he is an experienced man of business and prepared to give substantial security.

Apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1934]

TO LET, in a Quiet Home in KOWLOON, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with Bathrooms and Amah's Room; either separately or together. Electric Light and Fans are laid in. Catering might be undertaken.

Write—  
B. M.  
Care of Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1935]

## TO LET.

"THE EYRIE" Park.  
Nos. 4, 6, 15 & 21, DELILIOS TERRACE,  
Nos. 7 & 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
Top Floors.

BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms. Low rental.  
2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anti-room and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.

No. 22, Queen's Road Central, SHOP at present occupied by Miss FAIRALL.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1936]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS STELLING per Share of \$125, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of August, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1937]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd August to 2nd September, both days inclusive.

LARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1938]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND PORT SAID.  
THE Bucknall Line Steamship

"BARALONG."

Captain Jenkins will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, 1st September, at 4 p.m. For Freight, apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1939]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodges will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd Inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to—  
DOUGLAS-LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1930]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

FROM JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR

THE J.C.J.L. Steamship

"TJIMAH."

Captain de Brouwers, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge and/or Cargo left on board after the 24th inst., will be landed in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamship's arrival.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
The steamer will be despatched for Shanghai, Moi, Kobe and Yokohama on the 25th inst.  
Head Agency of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1929]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS."

Captain Allard will be despatched for the about ports, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1929]

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INTIMATIONS.

INTIMATIONS.&lt;/div

## A SANE STOMACH.

## ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE BRAIN.

Some time ago a discussion was carried on in one of the leading London papers as to whether we eat too much, and one writer made the forcible remark that "A sane mind is more dependent on a sane stomach than may seem at first sight."

There is so much truth in the remark that one feels compelled to pause for a moment and consider the assertion.

The writer did not mean that injudicious over-eating causes insanity, but he undoubtedly meant that when we put food into the stomach that did not agree with it, there were produced those disorders such as Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, and kindred ailments, which affect the brain and cause irritability, nervousness and inability to concentrate the mind upon a business or social problem long enough to properly solve the vexed question.

A sane stomach means all the machinery of the human system working with that check-like precision of a mechanical engine. That means perfect health.

The best regulator for the stomach is Abbey's Effervescent Salt. It makes a disordered stomach healthy, it drives away those diseases caused by irregularity of the action of the stomach, and all that means a clear brain to grapple with life's problems, a bright eye, an elastic step and restored energy for an emergency.

Without question Abbey's Salt is the remedy to use, its superiority to other salts is like that of the present express train over the caveling coach of a century ago, it is the only up-to-date 20th Century Saline in existence; if you try a bottle you will demonstrate to your own satisfaction the truth of this assertion.

Remember, Abbey's Salt will make the stomach same, the bowels regular, and the blood pure. As a pleasant, cooling, invigorating drink it is unsurpassed. When in need be sure to buy Abbey's Salt.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATKINS, Limited, and A. S. WATKINS, Limited, of Hongkong.

THE ABBEY FRUIT SALINE Company, Limited, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England.

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE  
The only office in China having European taught workmen equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesalers and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, 1st Street, West of Central Market.

## PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Broadsides and Crayon Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

## PRINTING:

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishman.

## STOREKEEPER:

BISMARCK & CO., Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO., Ship Chandlers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineering Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants. 57, 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, except to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARTRIDGE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

## CODE WORD "DOCK," A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

## DOCK No. 3. Extreme Length... 721 feet. Length on Blocks... 714. Width of Entrance on Top... 96. Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88. Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244.

## DOCK No. 1. Extreme Length... 523 feet. Length on Blocks... 513. Width of Entrance on Top... 88. Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77. Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 224.

## DOCK No. 2. Extreme Length... 371 feet. Length on Blocks... 356. Width of Entrance on Top... 66. Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53. Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22.

## PATENT SLIP. Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OCEAN LIFE," 712 tons, 200 I.H.P.

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES,

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

## THE POWER OF CHINESE GUILDS.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—So much attention is just now being directed to the boycott of American goods by the Chinese that it may be well to give some particulars of the organisation of the guilds which are promoting and carrying on this remarkable protest against Chinese exclusion from America. It is curious that Mr. Conger, the American Minister to China, who was recalled a few months ago, should have made light of the movement, for even a few months' residence in China is generally sufficient to make people, to some extent, acquainted with the influence and power of the guilds who have taken up this question, and Mr. Conger was the representative of his country for several years at Peking. In a very interesting book published two or three years ago by Mr. T. R. Jernigan, formerly U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, some account of the organisation and control of these guilds is given, together with examples of the power they wield. Thus, writing long before the recent action of the guilds, Mr. Jernigan said:

It is not too positive to write, that it is within the power of the Guilds to interfere with commercial intercourse in China, to seriously impair the commercial relations of Western nations with China, and to comparatively drive from the trade marts of the Empire the foreign products now sold in those marts, or to make the demand for them so unreasonable as to partially destroy importation, while the Central Government, if it had the inclination for the means, would scarcely have the courage to remove the organised obstruction or to punish the obstructors.

This is prophetic, and a quotation that is given from one of the decimal reports of the Seaview Commissioner of Customs affords additional evidence of this strength of guilds in China. The Commissioner points out that these institutions seem to be a material manifestation of a local characteristic of the people, for not only do merchants combine for trade purposes, but the labouring classes, whatever their employment, all band together on the slightest pretext, whether the object is to obtain an advance in wages or to secure the dismissal of an outsider. In addition to ordinary expenses, a guild has to spend a good deal in making presents to officials, giving theatrical performances in their honour, and showing them respect in various other ways. The income out of which all these payments are made amounts to several thousand dollars in a year, is derived from a tax on merchandise, entrance and clearance fees from merchant vessels, all voluntarily paid, and the rents of property owned by the guild. The Commissioner goes on to say:

So far as I can gather, the guild's methods of working seem to be as follows:—Whenever a question crops up affecting any particular trade, the heads of the principal firms engaged in it first come to some agreement among themselves, then talk over the lesser firms until they have gained a sufficient following; and only call a meeting of members to adopt what they have agreed upon as a rule of the guild. Nothing seems to be left to a vote in open meeting, if the dissentients are strong, the matter never comes before a meeting at all. Frequently, the guild does not wish its action to be visible and then no laws are committed to writing, but a general understanding is arrived at, which seems to be just as binding as a formal utterance. In this way, most likely, they masked their resistance to the imposition of extra provincial taxes—the Battery Tax—in 1890, when no dealer in the taxed articles dared to come to any arrangement with the collectors sent up from Canton, who were unable even to rent a place in which to establish themselves, so that eventually all attempts to force payment had to be given up. By the guild's decree steamship companies are forced to pay claims for damaged uninsured cargo, which they feel to be unjust. If they demur, no case comes up for trial; the loss of their carrying trade is the penalty that quickly makes the objectionable demand seem reasonable. In 1881, some Swatow merchants were heavily fined for disregarding a Customs rule affecting the examination of cargo. The guild took the matter up with spirit, and an anonymous note called upon merchants to cease all import and export trade unless their demands were complied with. In that particular instance the guild was unable to gain the point for which it was fighting, but the trade was kept completely at standstill for fifteen days, pending its decision to submit.

The connection of the guilds with the riots at Shanghai is 1898 will also be familiar to many of our readers. It is the custom that when a Chinese who has from Ningpo died at Shanghai, his body is placed in a coffin and stored away until opportunity offers to send it to Ningpo, and the master is one that comes within the function of the Ningpo guild. There were a great many bodies to stored in the French concession at Shanghai, and their removal was ordered by the French Municipal Council in the interest of health, but the Ningpo guild signified that it intended to resist the removal. The municipal authorities persisted, and a riot occurred in which several Chinese who were shot by the French police and volunteer force. The Ningpo guild thereupon issued a secret order for the suspension of all business, which resulted in several large steamers remaining at their wharves, and the loss of much money. And Mr. Jernigan points out, so long as the guild remained firm, every branch of business which drew its vitality from that source was paralysed until some kind of a compromise was arrived at.

From these particulars it will be seen what an important function the guild fills in Chinese commercial life, and how effective a boycott may be made. These guilds concern themselves with the commercial interests, individual and collective, of their members; settle trade disputes; exact trade regulations and perform, with equal readiness, the functions of a chamber of commerce, a board of trade, and a municipal council. A guild will support a fire brigade, levy its own taxes, provide standards of weights and measures, fix rates of commission, determine

settling days, provide penalties against the tricks of trade, and act generally as the guardian of its adherents and the terror of all with whom they do business. "It possesses a power to enforce its views which might be envied by many a Government," says the Customs Commissioner of Swatow, "for it is vested in the sole right to the exercise of that mighty engine, that stalwart crusher of arguments, to which an episode of modern Irish history has given the name of boycotting."

SHARE REPORT.

Meers, Erich Georg and Co., in their weekly share list, dated the 19th August, 1902, say:—

The improvement mentioned in our last circular has made further progress, and a somewhat fair business has been transacted during the week under review. The sterling demand rates on London close at 18.11/2-19/-, while rates on Shanghai are unchanged. Bills of exchange on London quoted 89/-, and Consols £10/-.

BANK SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled quiet, and only a small sale has been reported at 89/2 at which rate their average sellers: the London rate is 28s. 10d. 10s. Nationals sold and are wanted at 88/-.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Union and

Canton, Traders, fetched 875 and are wanted. L. Cantons sold and have further inquired at 83/-, Yangtze and North China unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong

have been done at 83/- and 83/2, but at latter rate a few shares are for sale. China have been inquired at 83/- closing with buyers.

SHIPPING SHARES.—The Hoikong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company paid a dividend of \$1 per share on 16th instant, and the stock is in small demand at 82/- ex this dividend. Indo-Chinas have changed owners at 86/- for cash and end of the month, closing with further sellers for cash at 89/- the London rate is 23/- and Shanghai quotes 18s. 6d. 19/-.

Batai.—Bank of China has recovered, and are said to have buyers at 84/- Other stocks under this heading are unchanged, and without any sales to report.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars weakened a bit, selling at 82/- 82/- cash and end of the month, but close somewhat stronger with a reported cash sale at 82/3 ex the interim dividend of \$10 per share paid yesterday. Luzon have sellers at 82/-.

MINING SHARES.—Bauhau sold at 84, 82/- and have inquiries now at 83/- a telegram from the mine reports a crushing of 5,223 tons of ore, yielding 616 ounces of smelted gold.—

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Shares improved to sales at 82/9 and 82/1, but at latter rate there are a few shares on offer; the company is fairly well employed now, while there are yet hopes of the *Silly* being got off the rocks and brought to Hongkong. Fenwick's have sellers at 82/- for old and 82/5 for new shares. New Amoy Docks are steady at 81/- but without buyers at the moment. Farnham's sold at declining rates at 14.19 to 13.7 cash. Tls. 141 to 137 end of the month and Tls. 143 to 143 for end of the year, the closing cash quotation being Tls. 137; we just hear of sales in Shanghai at Tls. 149 for end of the year. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shares changed hands, but have further sellers at 81/2. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves declined in the north to Tls. 185, but our last wire quotation is Tls. 197.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co.'s shares improved further, but hardly anything has been done, owing to the unwillingness of holders to part with shares, and we only know of a few shares having changed hands at \$124 to \$127 cash and \$128 for end of next month. A few Kowloon Lands sold at \$49. West Points are quiet at \$36. Hongkong Hotels changed hands at \$148 to \$150 and are steady at the higher rate. Humphreys' Estates have been done at \$12, but at that rate there are buyers and no further sellers. Shanghai Lands are quoted Tls. 122.

COTTON MILLS are quiet. Shanghai quotations are unchanged. Hongkong Cottons are quoted \$15/-; we hear on good authority that a dividend of \$1 per share will be declared shortly, that \$30,000 will be placed to Reserve and about \$23,000 carried forward to new account.

SUNDAY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—

Hongkong Electrics are slightly easier and

obtainable at \$15 for old and \$9 for new shares. Bell's Asbestos shares have been dealt in at \$63 and \$7, and can be placed at the higher figure.

Tls. 15 in all for share for the current book year, have dropped to Tls. 162/- South China Morning Posts are on offer at \$20. A. S. Watson's goods are wanted at \$13/- Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have

been fixed and have buyers at 89/- Langkawi,

which will pay a third interim dividend of Tls. 1 per share on 15th September (making so far Tls. 15 in all) for share for the current book year, have dropped to Tls. 162/- South China Morning Posts are on offer at \$20. A. S. Watson's goods are wanted at \$13/- Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Tebrau Planting Company, Limited, will be held on 5th proxime, for the purpose of confirming the special resolution to wind up the concern, as passed at the general meeting held yesterday, at which the chairman indicated that shareholders would get a return of about \$2,200 or \$2,25 per share.

The connection of the guilds with the riots at Shanghai is 1898 will also be familiar to many of our readers. It is the custom that when a Chinese who has from Ningpo died at Shanghai, his body is placed in a coffin and stored away until opportunity offers to send it to Ningpo, and the master is one that comes within the function of the Ningpo guild. There were a great many bodies to stored in the French concession at Shanghai, and their removal was ordered by the French Municipal Council in the interest of health, but the Ningpo guild signified that it intended to resist the removal. The municipal authorities persisted, and a riot occurred in which several Chinese who were shot by the French police and volunteer force. The Ningpo guild thereupon issued a secret order for the suspension of all business, which resulted in several large steamers remaining at their wharves, and the loss of much money. And Mr. Jernigan points out, so long as the guild remained firm, every branch of business which drew its vitality from that source was paralysed until some kind of a compromise was arrived at.

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settling days, provide penalties against the tricks of trade, and act generally as the guardian of its adherents and the terror of all with whom they do business. "It possesses a power to enforce its views which might be envied by many a Government," says the Customs Commissioner of Swatow, "for it is vested in the sole right to the exercise of that mighty engine, that stalwart crusher of arguments, to which an episode of modern Irish history has given the name of boycotting."

of the Oriental trade yet to be developed during the next one hundred years. (2) The largest party, composed of those who regarded America's taking over the Islands from Spain, after the Spanish War, with the gravest reluctance, and who would have been gratified if the assumption of this burden could have been avoided; but who, nevertheless, believe it is their duty to meet the responsibilities thus imposed with promptness, courage and hope, believe that they have become the custodians and protectors of the whole Filipino people; and (3) the party in favour of giving to the Islands immediate independence. This party may be divided into two classes, having different motives. The first class is anxious to rid the United States of the burden of governing the Philippines for the benefit of the United States. The second class is anxious to rid the Philippines of the Government of the United States, on the ground that the Filipinos can better make their own government.

He went on to say that the Filipino people was intended to be extended to the Filipino people as rapidly as they should themselves fitted to assume and exercise it, but not till then. It followed that the President of the United States feels charged with the duty of proceeding

with the policy of maintaining here the sovereignty of the United States, as the instrument

for the gradual education and elevation of the whole Filipino people to a self-governing community, and that he intends, so far as in him lies, to continue this policy, however, insistently, may be the demands for immediate independence.

He then said that those among the Filipinos who do not want that they are fit for self-government to-day. They are not fit for self-government to-day. The constant agitation of the question of immediate independence by peaceful or other means would

wreak infinite mischief. Nine-tenths of the people of the islands were utterly incapable of exercising intelligent self-government.

"And now I would like to ask with reference to the imposition of taxation and the expenditure of money, what an independent

Filipino government could do in the negotiation of loans and making of concessions,

in the exploiting of these islands, if it were not for the assistance of the United States in the maintenance of credit and safety of these islands here today.

The speaker urged the encouragement of industry among the people and the suppression of lawlessness, and then proceeded to do with complaints he had heard against the existing

Government, promising a popular assembly in these terms. "Just as we consider as the sun rises and sets in these Islands, if there be no real insurrection in the Islands; when April, 1917, comes, the mandate for the popular assembly will be issued by the Commission

under direction of the President, and the popular assembly will be established here."

\$16.00

## WILL BUY A CASE OF

## GREGOR &amp; CO'S

## IMPERIAL HIGHLAND

## WHISKY

(RED TRIANGLE).

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
ARAGONIA, German str., 3,324, R. Schmidt  
19th Aug.—Portland (Oregon) 22nd July  
General.—Portland & Asiatic S. Co.  
BRAND, Chinese str., 1,519, J. Johansen,  
August—Chinkiang 13th August, R. i.  
China.  
CHANGSHA, British str., 1,800, I. Moore,  
Aug.—Manila and Australian Ports 16th  
August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
DEVAWONGSE, Ger. str., 1,057, J. V. Brum, 19th  
Aug.—Baugtak and Swatow 18th Aug.  
Rice & Tea Square.—Butterfield & Swire.  
EIGER, Norwegian str., 572, Chr. Hafsen, 19th  
Aug.—Chinkiang 14th Aug., Rice—  
Siemssen & Co.  
ESANG, British str., 1,127, D. Muir, 20th Aug.—  
Tientsin and Chefoo 12th Aug., General.—  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
FREYA, Norwegian str., 710, Jacobson, 19th  
August—Antwerp 30th July, General.—  
Diedrichsen & Co.  
HACHIN, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins,  
21st Aug.—Swatow 19th Aug., General.—  
Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
HALIAN, French steamer, 377, Andersen, 18th  
August—Pakhoi 18th August and Heihow  
17th, General—A. R. Marti.  
HEIM, Norwegian str., 758, A. B. Erikson, 19th  
August—Bangkok 11th August, Rice—  
Chinese.  
HENNAN, British str., 1,311, W. S. Swart,  
11th August—Tegal, Java 10th August,  
Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
JACOB DIEDRICHSEN, German str., 623, B.  
Olske, 19th Aug.—Uphoi 16th Aug. and  
Heihow 18th, General—Johsen & Co.  
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,336, Wm. Hunt,  
26th Aug.—Shanghai 17th Aug., General.—  
C. M. S. N. Co.  
MADELEINE RICKMERS, German str., 1,120,  
Simonsen 19th Aug.—Bangkok 12th Aug.,  
Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
ONSANG, British str., 1,757, J. T. Davison, 19th  
Aug.—San tung 9th August, Sugar—  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
OSMIDAI, British str., 2,306, Jas. Hamilton,  
18th Aug.—Kobe 11th Aug., General—  
Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
POCAIGNIES, British str., 1,700, J. James, 19th  
Aug.—Colombia 11th Aug., Coke, &  
Dowell & Co.  
PROMISE, Norwegian str., 714, E. Torstenen,  
19th Aug.—Auping 16th Aug., Amoy 17th  
and Swatow 18th, General—Osaka Shosen  
Kaisha.  
STETTIN, British str., 1,396, J. E. Farrell, 20th  
Aug.—Singapore 14th Aug., Kerosene  
Oil—Co. McLean.  
TIJAMI, Dutch str., 2,470, N. de Brouwers,  
19th Aug.—Macassar 11th Aug., General—  
Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
19th August.  
Adriano, British str., for Moji.  
Prya, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

19th August.  
GLENCOE, British str., for Amoy.  
HAIRUN, British str., for Tamsui.  
HEILENE, German str., for Swatow.  
KUKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
NETHERTON, British str., for Rangoon.  
PELAYO, British str., for Singapore.  
TRIUMPH, German str., for Swatow.  
20th August.  
AMIGO, German str., for Haiphong.  
BRAND, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
EIGER, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
HALIAN, French str., for Pakhoi.  
HWONGANG, British str., for Swatow.  
NANSHAN, British str., for London.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British str. *Hatching* reports: Light  
S.E. breeze, moderate sea, cloudy and fine.  
The Norwegian str. *Promise* reports: Had  
southerly winds and squalls with rough sea.  
The British str. *Pocaignies* reports: Fresh  
winds and heavy rain squalls, from moderate to  
high S.W. sea.  
The Chinese str. *Kuangtung* reports: Experienced  
moderate to strong S.W. monsoon and a  
strong N.E. swell to Turnabout; then to a  
certain light to moderate S. and S.E. winds  
with a strong S.W. swell and occasional rain  
squalls.

VESSELS IN DOCK.  
19th August.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Kedara*, *Lemnos*.  
KOWLOON DOCKS.—*Han Wagner*, *Lanshan*,  
*Thya*, *Nord*, *Winghai*, *Chen Wai*, *Tak Hing*,  
*Zapiro*.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Kutsony*.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE,  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE  
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR  
FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUJI, BRIS.,  
BANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
TO MORROW, the 22nd August, at Noon, the  
Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain  
Leuz, with Mail, Passengers and Cargo, will  
leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and  
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
For Further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [1765]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.  
STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,  
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BOR-  
DEAUX, MEDITERRA-  
NEAN AND BLACK SEA  
PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"SYDNEY,"

Captain Combe, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 22nd  
August, at 1 p.m.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in

Europe.

Next sailing will be as follows:

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 5th Sept.  
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 19th Sept.  
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 3rd Oct.  
G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [2]

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked I, nearest Hongkong II, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & ENG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR WEIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. E. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MALACCA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Babot, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 31st inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PARKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	DIOMED	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Oct.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP,	SYDNEY	Brit. str.	—	Combe	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP,	ENALABIG	Brit. str.	—	Wallace	GIB. LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 27th inst.
MARSHVILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	BALALONG	Brit. str.	—	Jenkins	—	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	P. E. FRIEDRICH	Brit. str.	—	E. Prehn	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
LIBERIA	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sanders	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
RHENANIA	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Förck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Sept.
SPERZA	SPERZA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th Sept.
SCANDIA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Doekken	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Sept.
SILESIA	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Oct.
SLAVONIA	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th Oct.
AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Colledani	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
ACHILLES	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	ANDREE, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst.
AGAMEMNON	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Sept.
SHIMOSA	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 29th Oct.
ALBENGIA	ALBENGIA	Brit. str.	—	Peters	CALOWITZ & CO.	On 20th Sept.
SIERRA BLanca	SIERRA BLanca	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 20th Sept.
SENECA	SENECA	Brit. str.	—	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	Quick despatch.
VANDALIA	VANDALIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	—	—
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	—	On 22nd inst.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	On 13th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA SHANGHAI	PORTLAND	Port. str.	—	Schuldt	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 3rd Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	AMERICAN	Port. str.	—	Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Sept., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	Ellis	—	To-morrow, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	—	On 6th Sept., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	About 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 26th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 27th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 30th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 31st inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	On 1st Sept., 1906.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	REGULAR SERVICE TO NEW YORK
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG 1905.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	"SHIMOSA" ... 27th Aug.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	"SATSUMA" ... 26th Sept.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	For Freight and fare information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	Port. str.	—	—	—	Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [233]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, ASIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA," Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th August, at Noon taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's steamer "Macedonia," 10,500 tons, from Colombo. Passenger accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Calcutta," due in London on the 8th October, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 14th August, 1905.

REGULAR SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG 1905.

"SHIMOSA" ... 27th Aug.

"SATSUMA" ... 26th Sept.

For Freight and fare information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FRIUME AND TELESTE (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 21st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 31st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TENKAI"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 14th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	On 21st September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	On 3rd October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 3rd October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	HOMEWARDS.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	On 12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 26th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 10th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 24th October.
Taking cargo for Liverpool at London Estuary.		

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"JASON"	On 3rd September.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 1st October.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTSZE"	On 28th September.
	"KEEMUN"	On 30th October.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS. [9.10]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	On 21st August.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 22nd August.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd August.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENSIN	"CHILIT"	On 25th August.
KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 6th September.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS. [11]

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	Sat, 25th Aug., Noon.
RUBRI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila.	Sat, 2nd Sept., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

Hongkong, 14th August, 1905.

HONGKONG NEW YORK.  
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "SIERRA BLANCA" ... On 20th September.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS. [1004]

Hongkong, 7th August, 1905.



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

\* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUTSANG" Tuesday, 22nd Aug., Noon.

+ SHANGHAI "AMARA" Wednesday, 23rd Aug., 3 P.M.

TIENSIN "ESANG" Friday, 25th Aug., 3 P.M.

SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and SUISANG Friday, 25th Aug., 3 P.M.

SAMARANG "LOONGSANG" Friday, 25th Aug., 3 P.M.

\* MANILA These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. [18]

Hongkong, 20th August, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.  
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND  
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons Com. E. Beetham, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.  
"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davison, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.  
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons Com. R. Pyne, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.  
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons Com. R. Archbold, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.  
"ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class: Intermediate on Steamers, 240. " 242.  
and 1st Class Rail " 242.

THE magnificient TWIN SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIP passing through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediates" passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHY	JAVA	Second half of August	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of August
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of August	JAVA PORTS	First half of September
BOGOR	JAPAN	First half of September	JAVA PORTS	First half of September
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of September	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of September

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports no

through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"SAMBAIA," Captain Lubning, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1906]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENLARIG," Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [1628]

FOR NEW YORK  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

THE Steamship

"SENeca," Captain Grimes, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.

For Freight or other information, apply to STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Oriental Freight Department, (Hotel Mansions, 2nd Floor), Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1926]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDgate, British str. 2,208, II. Nicholson, 18th Aug.—Mojji 11th Aug., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kisha.

AMARA, British str. 1,560, C. J. Mattock, 15th Aug.—Hongkong 11th Aug., Coal—Jardine Matheson & Co.

BATTENHALL, British str. 1,310, Chas. Rossouw, 29th July.—Sourabaya 20th July, Sugar.

DODWELL & CO.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The R.S. Korea, with the American mail left Shanghai on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.  
 The R.S. Ernest Simon, with the French mail of the 21st July, left Saigon on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 17th June.

\* Mails for CANTON, SAMSHU and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.  
 The S.A. Wingchau will not run to Macao until further notice.  
 Mails for NAMPAI, SANHUE, KUNGKONG, \*KUMCHUK, \*SAMSHU, \*WUCHOW and \*CANTON are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.  
 \* No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR

PER

DATE.

Sutaw and Bangkok	Monday, 21st, 8.00 a.m.
Hollow and Pakhoi	Monday, 21st, 11.00 a.m.
Amoy and Tamsui	Monday, 21st, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Monday, 21st, 11.00 a.m.
Manila and Iloilo	Monday, 21st, 3.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 a.m.
Koching, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, U.C., and Tacum	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 a.m.
Kobe and Moji	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 a.m.
Friedrich Wilhelmsburg, Herderhof, Mattpi, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Taku (C.)	(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	
Manila	
Ningpo and Shanghai	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)	(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for the arrival of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
Shanghai	
Singapore and Calcutta	
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang	
Tientsin	
Manila	
Swatow, Wel-an-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin	
Manila	

## TO-DAY.

Ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., noon.  
 Fitz Gerald Bros' Circus, Causeway Bay.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

19th August.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	243
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	246
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	197
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	47
	Credits, 60 days' sight	472
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	144
	Bank, on demand	144
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	144
	Bank, on demand	144
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	71
	Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	94
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Pesos	94
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	84 p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	152
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	Par.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	62
OVERSEAS, Banks Buying Rate	10.30	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	59.90	
BAB SILVER, per oz	28	

## OPIUM.

19th August.

Quotations are—Allowances net to 1 cent.  
 Malwa New ..... \$1320 to — per pound.  
 Malwa Old ..... \$1280 to — " "  
 Malwa Old ..... \$1320 to — "  
 Malwa V. Old ..... \$1400 to — "  
 Persian quality \$1050 to — "

Persian extra fine \$1200 to — "

Persian New ..... \$1135 to — per ounce.

Persian Old ..... \$1090 to — "

Banars New ..... \$ — to — "

Banars Old ..... \$1050 to — "



MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA  
(MITSUBISHI BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT  
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "INIFAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

A1, ABC 6th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed to Manager, Mitsubishi Co., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: MACONDEAT & CO.

CHINKIANG: GELEING & CO.

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenals; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinmei, Namazumi and Kami Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Burnt Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yoshiromachi Coal (Karakishi).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [1087]

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The P.M. str. Korea left Shanghai on the 18th Aug. at 10 p.m., and is due here to-day at daybreak.

THE FRENCH MAIL. The M.M. str. Ernest Simon will leave Saigon to-day at 2 p.m. for this port, and is due here to-morrow.

THE GERMAN MAIL. The I.G.M. Australian str. Willeshad left Sydney on the 5th Aug. at noon, and may be expected here on Monday, the 22nd Aug.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on Monday, the 14th Aug., 1 p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. Ruby left Manila on Friday, the 18th Aug., p.m., and is due here to-day at daylight.

The N.D.L. str. Borneo left Sandakan on the 16th Aug., p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The str. Lightning, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 16th Aug., p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The str. Rednorwicks left Singapore on the 15th Aug., and is due here to-day.

The O.S.S. & C.M. str. Alceste left Singapore on the 16th Aug., at daylight, and is due here to-day.

The M.M. cargo boat Laos, from Europe, left Haiphong on the 19th Aug., and is expected here this afternoon.

The I.G.M. str. Prince Sigismund, from Moji, is expected here to-morrow.

The H.A.L. str. Admirer von Tippitz, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 17th Aug. at noon, and may be expected here on the 23rd Aug.

The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. Tjilatjap left Kobe via Amoy for this port on the 15th Aug., and may be expected here on the 24th Aug.

The H.A.L. str. Silesia, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 18th Aug., and may be expected here on the 24th Aug., a.m.

1,520,000 tons.

Printed in 1904 by the Company amounted to

1,520,000 tons.

1,